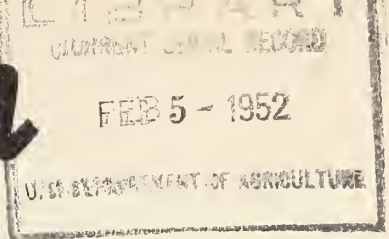


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# Foreign



# CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 64

NUMBER 3

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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

JANUARY 21, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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## L A T E N E W S

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Minimum prices on sales of 1951-52-crop cotton in Egypt were abolished on January 8, 1952, with daily price fluctuations limited to 3 percent of the preceding day's closing price. Prior to that date, the minimum prices in effect on November 29, 1951 had been declared permanent with a 2 percent daily price decrease permitted and no restrictions in effect on price increases.

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Exports of cotton from the United States in November amounted to 832,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (804,000 running bales), making an August-November total of 1,960,000 bales (1,889,000 running bales). The November total of 832,000 bales included: Japan--161,000 bales, India--136,000, United Kingdom--102,000, Belgium--63,000, France--57,000, Canada--49,000, Spain--41,000, and Italy--40,000. (A more detailed report will appear in next week's (January 28) issue of Foreign Crops and Markets.)

### FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



## WORLD CITRUS PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO EXPAND

World production of citrus in 1951-52 is expected to continue the long-time upward trend which has been in evidence for the last 4 decades. The output of the 4 major citrus crops, oranges, including tangerines and mandarins, grapefruit, lemons and limes, is indicated to total 389 million boxes in the 1951-52 season, compared with 380 million boxes in 1950-51 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 274 million boxes. Of the expected production in the current season 310 million boxes are oranges, 45 million are grapefruit, 30 million are lemons and about 4 million are limes. Moreover, the United States is indicated to produce 175 million or 45 percent of the 1951-52 world total including 39 percent of the oranges, 89 percent of the grapefruit, and 42 percent of the lemons.

The world production of oranges, including tangerines and mandarins is expected to total 310 million boxes in 1951-52, compared with 296 million boxes in 1950-51 and the prewar average of 213 million boxes. Major increases over the previous season are noted for Greece, Spain, Lebanon, Israel, Turkey, Argentina, Brazil and French North Africa, while only Italy shows a major decrease. In the latter area floods and storms together with the influence of a heavy crop the previous year contributed to the decrease. A severe windstorm in Valencia, Spain during the last week of December caused a heavy blow down of oranges, estimated at 5 million boxes, and caused considerable damage generally. A large proportion of "blow downs" will be salvaged for processing and local sales.

Production of oranges in the United States, indicated at 122 million boxes, is slightly above the crop from the bloom of 1950 and the output in Mexico, forecast at 115 million boxes, is slightly above the freeze-damaged crop the previous year. Plantings of new groves in Mexico, particularly in the Montemorelos and Vera Cruz districts have been exceptionally heavy during the last few years and, barring further freeze damage, production in the future is expected to increase sharply.

World grapefruit production prospects totaling 44.8 million boxes in 1951-52 is 12 percent smaller than the 51.1 million boxes produced in 1951-52 but 27 percent larger than the 5-year (1935-39) average of 35.2 million boxes. The decrease is largely in the United States where most of the world's crop is produced and where a severe freeze in 1950 practically wiped out the Texas industry. The 1951-52 United States crop is indicated to total 39.9 million boxes compared with 46.6 million in 1950-51 and the 1935-39 average of 31.8 million. The only other major producer, Israel, has prospects for a crop of 1.5 million boxes or slightly more than in the previous season but about equal to the prewar average.

Lemon production for the world is indicated at 30.5 million boxes in 1951-52 compared with 29.2 million boxes in 1950-51 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 23.2 million boxes. A slight decrease in the United States is more than offset by moderate increases in other major producing countries such as Italy, Spain and Chile.

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,  
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1948-51

ORANGES, including tangerines

Continent and country	Average		1948	1949	1950	1951	1/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>							
Costa Rica .....	6:	22:	30:	30:	30:	30	
Mexico .....	4,761:	7,719:	12,605:	12,950:	11,000:	11,500	
United States .....	67,034:	95,977:	104,120:	108,465:	121,610:	122,250	
Cuba .....	1,050:	1,170:	1,250:	1,250:	1,500:	1,750	
Dominican Republic .....	401:	465:	535:	638:	654:	700	
Jamaica .....	435:	485:	763:	900:	700:	800	
Puerto Rico .....	807:	500:	678:	1,000:	1,000:	1,000	
Trinidad and Tobago .....	55:	70:	81:	146:	150:	150	
Total .....	74,549:	106,408:	120,062:	125,379:	136,614:	138,180	
<b>EUROPE</b>							
Aegean Islands .....	53:	40:	40:	40:	40:	40	
France .....	37:	20:	66:	43:	40:	50	
Greece .....	1,470:	1,500:	2,223:	2,717:	2,816:	3,338	
Italy .....	11,701:	11,186:	12,858:	10,772:	18,199:	13,700	
Spain .....	24,167:	27,263:	22,810:	21,585:	29,610:	33,735	
Total .....	37,428:	40,009:	37,997:	35,157:	50,705:	50,863	
<b>ASIA</b>							
Cyprus .....	441:	329:	554:	437:	607:	504	
Iran .....	504:2/	1,358:	1,921:	1,260:	1,417:	1,450	
Lebanon .....	3/ 1,093:3/	1,274:	1,020:	910:	1,792:	1,949	
Israel (Palestine) .....	8,652:	7,494:4/	6,300:4/	5,020:4/	6,700:4/	8,150	
Syria .....	5/ 5/		75:	75:	90:	95	
Turkey .....	1,011:	980:	1,009:	1,499:	1,118:	1,650	
Japan .....	15,895:	17,893:	9,126:	10,017:	13,760:	14,000	
Formosa .....	897:	963:	929:	900:	900:	900	
Philippines, Rep. of .....	195:	300:	301:	250:	250:	250	
Total .....	28,688:	30,591:	21,235:	20,368:	26,634:	28,948	
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>							
Argentina .....	9,212:	13,752:	12,400:	11,550:	10,300:	12,000	
Bolivia .....	3,000:	3,000:	3,300:	3,500:	3,700:	4,000	
Brazil .....	34,466:	32,606:	35,138:	35,674:	28,500:	35,000	
Chile .....	250:	340:	900:	850:	875:	1,000	
Ecuador .....	582:	412:	188:	188:	170:	170	
Paraguay .....	5,000:	7,019:	8,360:	5,600:	4,100:	4,000	
Peru .....	1,000:	1,000:	1,400:	1,500:	1,600:	1,600	
Surinam .....	20:	33:	310:	300:	350:	350	
Uruguay .....	1,300:	1,300:	1,064:	1,097:	980:	1,000	
Total .....	54,830:	59,462:	63,060:	60,259:	50,575:	59,120	

Continued--



CITRUS FRUITS: Production in specified countries  
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1948-51

ORANGES, including tangerines

Concluded --

Continent and country	Average		1948	1949	1950	1951 <u>1/</u>
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<u>AFRICA</u>						
Algeria .....	3,168:	3,575:	6,829:	6,726:	7,672:	8,252
British East Africa ..	100:	130:	150:	150:	150:	150
Egypt .....	6,373:	7,135:	6,370:	6,130:	8,773:	9,000
French Morocco .....	927:	1,250:	3,653:	4,535:	4,838:	5,223
Mozambique .....	100:	152:	95:	113:	75:	75
Northern Rhodesia ....	9:	11:	13:	13:	13:	13
Southern Rhodesia ....	196:	192:	266:	275:	275:	275
Tunisia .....	239:	409:	573:	939:	869:	724
Union of South Africa :	4,000:	5,918:	5,863:	6,379:	5,588:	6,000
Total .....	15,112:	18,772:	23,812:	25,260:	28,253:	29,712
<u>OCEANIA</u>						
Australia .....	2,735:	2,584:	3,251:	3,940:	2,880:	3,000
New Zealand .....	23:	17:	12:	9:	12:	12
Total .....	2,758:	2,601:	3,263:	3,949:	2,892:	3,012
World total .....	213,365:	257,843:	269,429:	270,372:	295,703:	309,835

GRAPEFRUIT

<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>						
United States .....	31,787:	48,379:	45,530:	36,500:	46,580:	39,940
Cuba .....	375:	244:	150:	170:	190:	230
Jamaica .....	213:	226:	421:	355:	300:	350
Puerto Rico .....	448:	500:	525:	525:	525:	525
Trinidad and Tobago .	174:	178:	194:	579:	600:	600
Total .....	32,997:	49,527:	46,820:	38,129:	48,195:	41,645
<u>ASIA</u>						
Cyprus .....	44:	50:	146:	159:	142:	115
Israel (Palestine) ..	1,445:	608:4/	1,068:4/	1,100:4/	1,260:4/	1,490
Philippines, Rep. of	170:	250:	291:	300:	300:	300
Total .....	1,659:	908:	1,505:	1,559:	1,702:	1,905
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>						
Argentina .....	2/	48:	130:	170:	165:	170
Surinam .....	10:	10:	100:	70:	100:	100
Total .....	58:	140:	280:	240:	265:	270

Continued ---

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,  
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1948-51

GRAPEFRUIT

Concluded —

Continent and country	Average						
	1935-39	1940-44	1948	1949	1950	1951	1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<u>AFRICA</u>							
Algeria .....	2/ 9:	14:	24:	29:	67:		50
French Morocco .....	10:	14:	55:	83:	110:		64
Southern Rhodesia ...	3:	4:	4:	8:	8:		8
Union of South Africa	495:	835:	724:	788:	690:		750
Total .....	517:	867:	807:	908:	875:		872
<u>OCEANIA</u>							
New Zealand .....	15:	25:	69:	70:	77:		80
World total .....	35,246:	51,467:	49,481:	40,906:	51,114:		44,772

LEMONS

<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>							
United States .....	9,552:	13,487:	10,010:	11,360:	13,400:		12,800
<u>EUROPE</u>							
Aegean Islands .....	9:	9:	10:	10:	10:		10
France .....	7:	4:	6:	5:	5:		5
Greece .....	446:	450:	815:	911:	864:		900
Italy .....	9,637:	8,767:	7,386:	6,811:	8,408:		9,427
Spain .....	1,445:	1,339:	812:	870:	1,276:		1,740
Total .....	11,544:	10,569:	9,029:	8,607:	10,563:		12,082
<u>ASIA</u>							
Cyprus .....	52:	41:	76:	64:	73:		64
Lebanon .....	3/ 464:	3/ 399:	348:	290:	435:		435
Israel (Palestine) ...	88:	120: 4/	250: 4/	130: 4/	190: 4/		230
Syria .....	5/ :	5/ :	10:	10:	12:		12
Turkey .....	74:	120:	242:	184:	186:		156
Total .....	678:	680:	926:	678:	896:		897
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>							
Argentina .....	371:	1,130:	1,400:	1,440:	1,450:		1,500
Chile .....	250:	349:	1,167:	1,146:	1,500:		1,750
Surinam .....	2:	3:	28:	30:	30:		30
Total .....	623:	1,482:	2,595:	2,616:	2,980:		3,280

Continued ---



**CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,  
averages 1935-39/1940-44, annual 1948-51**

**LEMONS**

Concluded--

Continent and Country	Average		1948	1949	1950	1951	1/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	
<b>AFRICA</b>							
Algeria .....	102	93	159	186	244	238	
Egypt .....	81	112	124	121	125	125	
French Morocco .....	18	24	58	87	93	134	
Southern Rhodesia .....	3	4	3	6	6	6	
Tunisia .....	50	138	160	203	203	203	
Union of South Africa .....	142	206	191	207	182	185	
Total .....	396	577	695	810	853	891	
<b>OCEANIA</b>							
Australia .....	302	339	399	456	423	450	
New Zealand .....	65	55	74	68	71	70	
Total .....	367	394	473	524	494	520	
World total .....	23,160	27,189	23,728	24,595	29,186	30,470	

**LIMES**

<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>							
Mexico .....	652	1,083	1,751	1,791	1,708	1,873	
United States .....	63	169	200	260	280	260	
Dominica .....	87	216	210	210	210	210	
Grenada .....	5	8	20	20	20	20	
Jamaica .....	17	30	60	65	65	65	
Montserrat .....	19	15	17	20	20	20	
St. Lucia .....	62	33	25	25	25	25	
Trinidad and Tobago .....	24	75	110	100	100	100	
Total .....	929	1,629	2,393	2,491	2,428	2,573	
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>							
British Guiana .....	16	16	55	60	60	60	
<b>AFRICA</b>							
Egypt .....	1,194	1,248	969	947	1,000	1,000	
Gold Coast .....	126	104	100	100	100	100	
Total .....	1,320	1,352	1,069	1,047	1,100	1,100	
World total .....	2,265	2,997	3,517	3,598	3,588	3,733	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 5 years. 3/ Includes Syria. 4/ Production in Israel only; representing 90 percent of total Palestine acreage. 5/ Included in Lebanon.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Production estimates relate to the crop from bloom of year shown. Harvesting in Northern Hemisphere countries begins about November and in Southern Hemisphere about February of the following year. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: Oranges, 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes, 80 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds.

Production this season in Italy is indicated to be up sharply from last season and considerably above the levels of recent years. The current crop, estimated at 9.4 million boxes, however, is slightly below the prewar average of 9.6 million boxes. The larger prospect this season is attributed to the coming into bearing of improved disease resistant varieties, and foretells a probable long-time increase in volume. The United States lemon crop is now indicated at 12.8 million boxes compared with 13.4 million in 1950-51 and the prewar average of 9.6 million boxes.

World lime production is estimated at 3.7 million boxes compared with 3.6 million in 1950-51 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 2.3 million boxes. Mexico, the chief producing country, has a crop prospect of 1.9 million boxes or slightly more than the 1.7 million produced in 1950-51 and the prewar average of 652,000 boxes. The United States (Florida) crop is indicated at 260,000 boxes, or slightly less than in the previous season but 4 times as much as the average for 1935-39. This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

#### DRY EDIBLE PEA PRODUCTION ONLY 3 PERCENT UNDER 1950 IN 30 COUNTRIES

The 1951-52 preliminary estimate of production of dry edible peas in 30 countries, excluding China, is 16.8 million bags. This is 3 percent less than the revised estimate of the 1950 production of 17.2 million bags and 7 percent larger than the prewar average production of 15.7 million bags. In the 30 countries, yields per acre in 1951 averaged 2 percent less than in 1950, 5 percent less than the wartime 1940-44 average and 3 percent less than prewar. The 1951 season on the whole was slightly less favorable for pea production than last year which was considered a rather poor season.

The estimate for China was excluded because adequate information for 1951-52 is lacking and because Chinese production is almost 4 times as large as in all the rest of the world. Including it, therefore, would tend to bias the world situation in the direction of China. Recently an estimate was provided for China's pea production in 1949-50 and 1950-51 which shows less than one-half percent increase in 1950-51 over 1949-50 and 16 percent above the prewar average. In China the 1950-51 yield was 1 percent below 1949-50 and 3 percent below prewar. The decline of yields in China is reported to have been caused by shortages of production facilities and land policies which removed some of the incentive to produce. Weather conditions on the whole were favorable in China in 1950-51.

#### NORTH AMERICA

In North America as a whole 1951 production was 15 percent above 1950. This resulted from a 24 percent increase of acreage in the United States and 15 percent increase of yields per acre in Canada. In all of North America,



Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1935-39	1940-44	1950	1935-39	1940-44	1950	1935-39	1940-44	1950
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>									
Canada .....	85	88	49	948	982	994	1,118	866	487
Mexico .....	12	11	20	342	500	475	1,440	11	95
United States .....	223	503	233	1,152	1,309	1,376	1,298	6,665	3,206
Total .....	320	611	302	354	1,068	1,254	1,231	7,599	3,788
<b>EUROPE</b>									
Austria .....	12	10	6	1,217	1,110	1,333	1,200	114	80
Belgium .....	18	30	15	2,851	2,073	2,793	2,446	407	419
Bulgaria .....	3	8	10	1,966	1,758	550	700	30	55
Czechoslovakia .....	34	31	25	1,185	1,197	1,120	800	403	280
Finland .....	50	34	21	1,297	903	1,176	1,000	389	247
France .....	30	55	56	1,110	1,232	1,422	1,604	705	825
Germany .....	33	43	40	1,536	1,570	1,382	1,455	507	553
Western Germany .....	64	68	160	1,442	1,570	875	1,667	923	1,047
Eastern Germany .....	73	172	70	1,084	1,131	711	1,000	791	1,000
Hungary .....	59	51	45	678	535	609	617	400	274
Italy .....	91	87	63	2,554	2,054	2,554	2,700	2,338	1,609
Netherlands .....	2	3	1	1,713	1,405	2,205	1,900	39	20
Norway .....	65	110	100	879	909	700	747	1,000	900
Rumania .....	122	127	94	575	449	438	529	701	570
Spain .....	34	58	30	1,353	1,159	1,353	1,357	452	412
Sweden .....	20	73	153	1,117	1,712	1,698	1,570	336	406
United Kingdom .....	13	13	12	1,062	1,031	792	1,053	134	187
Yugoslavia .....	743	973	903	1,272	1,191	1,160	1,148	11,591	10,473
Total .....	1,422	1,948	1,591	1,573	1,101	1,084	1,066	15,461	17,299
<b>ASIA</b>									
Turkey .....	7	3	5	535	689	467	961	36	24
Japan .....	101	26	27	889	1,031	1,004	1,071	898	271
Total .....	108	29	32	865	1,003	922	1,068	934	295
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>									
Argentina .....	25	21	55	800	967	1,055	1,055	200	580
Chile .....	71	66	55	706	695	562	564	501	309
Uruguay .....	2	2	2	500	668	1,057	1,000	10	23
Total .....	98	89	112	726	756	814	817	711	912
<b>AFRICA</b>									
Algeria .....	18	35	21	544	291	424	452	98	89
French Morocco .....	79	125	117	553	519	468	467	421	638
Union of South Africa .....	9	20	25	1,351	650	760	760	119	190
Total .....	106	178	193	602	489	501	503	638	967
<b>OCEANIA</b>									
Australia .....	29	30	8	776	1,067	1,270	1,250	225	320
New Zealand .....	18	38	41	1,578	1,292	1,707	1,493	284	592
Total .....	47	68	49	36	1,083	1,249	1,369	509	849
World total (excl. China) .....	1,422	1,948	1,591	1,573	1,101	1,084	1,066	15,461	17,299
China .....	6,558	5,543	7,869	882	829	803	808	54,567	63,180
1/ Preliminary.									

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of the U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Years refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and includes the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere. Averages are for the nearest comparable period. Yields have been calculated on the basis of unrounded estimates of acreage for countries of small production.



however, the 1951 yields were 2 percent lower than in 1950. The 1951 production in the United States of 3.8 million bags was 17 percent larger than in 1950 and 46 percent larger than prewar. It was, however, 44 percent less than the high wartime 1940-44 average production of 6.7 million bags. The 1951 crop in Canada was also up from 1950 by 4 percent, but around 40 percent below the prewar or wartimes average of more than 800,000 bags. In Mexico the 1951 production dropped by 7 percent, due undoubtedly to the prolonged drought.

### Europe

Production in all of Europe of 9.6 million bags was 8 percent below 1950, 20 percent below 1949 and 17 percent below the wartime 1940-44 average. It was almost back to the prewar 1935-39 average of 9.5 million bags. Growing conditions in Europe have been spotted in 1951. In Sweden, Belgium and France the weather was unfavorable. Cool spring and wet summer delayed crops in Belgium and Sweden and severe late storms reduced the quality, if not the quantity of the crop in France. While 1951 yields in France were 13 percent higher than in 1950, a large part of the crop was reported to be unfit for human consumption. A very rough and preliminary estimate placed the damage at about 50 percent.

In Western Germany, Spain and Italy, on the other hand, the weather was unusually favorable. The 1951 yields were above recent years in all 3 countries, although still below the prewar averages.

The reduced volume of production in Europe was largely the result of circumstances in the United Kingdom where both acreage and production were cut back severely. The 1951 acreage in the United Kingdom was 24 percent below 1950 and production, 29 percent below. Production is still 5 to 6 times the prewar average production, however.

Decline of pea acreage in the United Kingdom and Europe from wartime 1940-44 average of 973,000 acres to 968,000 in 1949 to 903,000 in 1950 and to 837,000 in 1951 reflects an adjustment toward peace time conditions. At the outbreak of the war several European countries especially the United Kingdom, expanded pea acreage and thereby maintained pea consumption during and after the war at about prewar per capita levels. On the other hand consumption of such pulses as beans, lentils and garbanzos which had to be imported were curtailed as much as 25 to 50 percent.

### Other Areas

In Asia, Japan and Turkey are the principal producers aside from China. The 1951 production in Japan was 38 percent above 1950 due largely to a 30 percent increase of acreage. In Turkey the 1951 production was 29 percent above 1950 due mostly to a doubling of last year's low yield.--By Orval E. Goodsell, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

## WORLD 1951 FILBERT HARVEST THIRD LARGEST ON RECORD 1/

The 1951 preliminary estimate of filbert production in the 4 leading commercial producing countries, Italy, Spain, Turkey and the United States is 145,190 short tons (revised), unshelled basis, compared with 90,180 tons in 1950 and 159,340 tons in 1949. The estimate for these countries exceeds the 10-year (1940-49) average of 108,400 tons by 34 percent and the 5-year (1945-49) average of 122,000 tons by 19 percent. The 1951 harvest was exceeded only twice before in 1946 when 164,450 tons were harvested and in 1949 with 159,340 tons. The present estimate for Italy is up slightly from the September report but down for all other countries.

On January 1, 1952 it was estimated that stocks remaining in the foreign countries from the 1951 harvest totalled about 67,400 short tons, unshelled basis, which is equivalent to 46 percent of the 1951 pack. Turkey is estimated to have about 40,000 tons or 59 percent of the total, Italy 15,400 tons and Spain 12,000 tons.

The 1951-52 export season to early December was very active in Spain and Turkey. In Italy the season was not satisfactory. The return of tree nuts to import licenses in the United Kingdom towards the end of November was a severe blow to exports of all nuts from Spain and Turkey. The general slowing down on German purchases has also affected the Mediterranean nut market. The nut markets in the Mediterranean since mid-December have been very slow. In Turkey and to a lesser extent in the other countries it is expected business will pick up shortly. At the moment growers are still inclined to hold back to see what the prospects will be for the 1952 harvest.

The Turkish prices were lowered in December because of the United Kingdom import licenses requirement and slow German purchases and exporters are hopeful that lower prices will make it possible to dispose of the 1951 pack before new-crop nuts are available this fall.

On the basis of trade estimates, exports from the 13 Mediterranean countries this season to date have totalled about 59,100 short tons, unshelled basis, or 41 percent of the 1951 harvest. Turkey was the principal exporting country with an estimated 44,000 short tons.--By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

(See Tables on Following Pages)

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1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular, available upon request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.



FILBERTS, unshelled: Estimated production in specified countries  
1951 with comparisons

(Foreign production rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Italy	Spain	Turkey	Mediterranean Basin total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Average:</u>						
1940-1949	21,900	21,800	58,000	101,700	6,700	108,400
1945-1949	26,500	20,000	67,500	114,000	8,000	122,000
<u>Annual:</u>						
1945	15,700	18,000	33,000	66,700	5,320	72,020
1946	47,800	18,200	90,000	156,000	8,450	164,450
1947	9,900	33,000	60,500	103,400	8,800	112,200
1948	26,400	14,500	55,000	95,900	6,440	102,340
1949	32,700	16,500	99,000	148,200	11,140	159,340
1950	42,900	17,600	23,000	83,500	6,680	90,180
1951 1/ 2/	33,000	13,800	91,000	137,800	7,390	145,190

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Revised.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.



UNITED STATES: Imports, for consumption, of shelled and unshelled filberts  
(Crop year, September-August)

Year	Italy	Spain	Turkey	Other countries	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average			SHELLED		
1941-42/1950-51	112	197	2,261	37	2,607
1946-47/1950-51	189	43	3,063	37	3,332
Annual					
1946-47	133	1	4,921	5	5,060
1947-48	39	0	2,398	11	2,448
1948-49	43	0	3,623	30	3,696
1949-50	43	113	3,082	60	3,298
1950-51	689	103	1,292	79	2,163
1951-52 1/	49	37	340	0	426
Average			UNSHELLED		
1941-42/1950-51	203	31	1	0	235
1946-47/1950-51	334	14	0	0	348
Annual					
1946-47	1,600	69	0	0	1,669
1947-48	3	0	0	0	3
1948-49	44	0	0	0	44
1949-50	24	0	0	0	24
1950-51	0	0	0	0	0
1951-52 1/	0	0	0	0	0

1/ 2 months, September through October.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Exports of filberts for consumption 1/  
(Crop year, September-August)

Year	Argentina	Canada	Cuba	Mexico	Other	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average						
1946-47/1950-51	12	47	186	9	50	304
Annual						
1946-47	52	45	158	12	23	290
1947-48	6	155	145	28	132	466
1948-49	0	4	162	1	27	194
1949-50	0	6	188	0	42	236
1950-51	0	27	279	5	26	337
1951-52 2/	0	2	299	0	5	306

1/ Unclassified as to shelled and unshelled. Included in "other" nuts before 1943.

2/ 2 months - September-October.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

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C O M M O D I T Y   D E V E L O P M E N T S

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TOBACCOTHAILAND TOBACCO  
PRODUCTION HIGHER

Thailand's 1951-52 tobacco crop is estimated at 19 percent above the 1950-51 harvest, according to the American Embassy, Bangkok.

The country's 1951-52 leaf harvest is estimated at 16.5 million pounds from 56,000 acres, compared with 14.0 million pounds from 45,600 acres. Yield per acre during 1951-52 is estimated at 295 pounds, compared with 306 pounds during 1950-51.

IRAN'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION AND  
IMPORTS LOWER; EXPORTS HIGHER

Iran's 1951 tobacco production is estimated at 20 percent below the 1950 harvest, according to H. V. Geib, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Tehran. Imports of tobacco and tobacco products from December 22, 1950, to August 23, 1951, were 66 percent below total imports for the 12-months period December 22, 1949, to December 21, 1950. Exports of tobacco and cigarettes during the same 8-months period (December 22, 1950 to August 23, 1951) were more than 4 times larger than total exports during the 12-months period December 22, 1949, to December 21, 1950.

The country's 1951 leaf harvest is estimated at 26.5 million pounds from 38,827 acres, compared with 33.2 million pounds from 43,752 acres in 1950. Iran produces 3 general types of tobacco, namely, cigarette tobacco, pipe, and Tombac (water pipe tobacco). The 1951 leaf crop consisted of 17.0 million pounds of cigarette tobacco, 6.2 million pounds of pipe tobacco and 3.3 million pounds of Tombac. This compares with 21.5 million pounds of cigarette tobacco, 7.7 million pounds cigar, and 4.0 million pounds of Tombac in 1950.

Imports of tobacco and tobacco products during the 8 months December 22, 1950 to August 23, 1951, totaled only 74,075 pounds, compared with 216,051 pounds during the preceding 12-months period (December 22, 1949 to December 21, 1950). No data is available for the amount of each type of imported product. However, the United Kingdom was the sole supplier of both tobacco and tobacco products during the 8-months period. Imports of tobacco and tobacco products are prohibited by law except for the British-operated Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which may import for sale to their employees.

Exports of leaf during the first 8 months of 1951 totaled 5,004,442 pounds, compared with only 998,051 pounds during the immediate preceding 12 months (December 22, 1949, to December 21, 1950). Russia, the most important 1951 outlet, took 4.3 million pounds, or 85 percent of all exports. It is reported that Russia has contracted to take 15.4 million pounds of cigarette tobacco from Iran.



COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS  
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb.	
					Spot quo- tation	Export & inter- mediate taxes
<u>Alexandria</u>		: Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG.....	1-17	: 99.05 lbs.	: Tallari	: 107.50	: 61.87	: 11.51
Ashmouni, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 92.75	: 53.38	: 11.51
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 82.30	: 47.37	: 11.51
Karnak, FG.....	"	: "	: "	: 204.00	: 117.41	: 11.51
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 162.25	: 93.38	: 11.51
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 124.25	: 71.51	: 11.51
<u>Bombay</u>		: Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	: Rupee	: 1/ 810.00	: 21.53	: 21.26
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 2/ 925.00	: 24.58	: 21.26
<u>Karachi</u>		: Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	1-16	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 3/ 125.00	: 45.83	: 13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 3/ 125.00	: 45.83	: 13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	: "	: "	: 3/ 131.50	: 48.21	: 13.85
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		: Metric ton				
Type B.....	1-17	: 2204.6 lbs.	: Peso	: 8500.00	: 77.11	: 7.19
<u>Lima</u>		: Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2...	1-15	: 101.4 lbs.	: Sol	: 570.00	: 36.66	: 14.57
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: (not quoted)		
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: (not quoted)		
<u>Recife</u>		: Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.....	1-17	: 33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	: 350.00	: 57.58	: 2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: (not quoted)		: valorem
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	: 450.00	: 74.04	: " "
<u>Sao Paulo</u>		: "				
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 355.00	: 58.41	: 3.0% ad
<u>Torreón</u>		: Sp. quintal				: valorem
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	: Peso	: 4/ 298.00	: 33.97	: 6.47
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>						
Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	: Pound	: Cent	: XXXXX	: 41.40	: -----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

- 1/ Reported 810.00 (21.53) to 820.00 (21.79—ceiling).
- 2/ Ceiling price.
- 3/ Prices received too late for inclusion in last week's table: Karachi, January 9, 1952, in rupees per maund with U.S. cents per pound in parentheses, 4F Punjab, SG, Fine, 127.50 (46.75); 289F Sind, SG, Fine, 128.50 (47.11); 289F Punjab, SG, Fine, 134.00 (49.13); taxes 13.85 U.S. cents.
- 4/ Price received too late for inclusion in last week's table: Torreón, January 10, 1952, in pesos per Spanish quintal with U.S. cents per pound in parentheses, Middling, 15/16" 305.00 (34.77); taxes 6.48 U.S. cents.



1951-52 FRENCH COTTON IMPORTS  
CONTINUE ABOVE 1950-51

Imports of cotton into France during the first 3 months of 1951-52 totaled 230,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) as compared with the 169,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of 1950-51, according to Frederick R. Mangold, American Embassy, Paris. Slightly more than 25 percent of these imports, or 59,000 bales, originated in the United States, considerably below the 49 percent, or 83,000 bales, of United States cotton imported in the first quarter of 1950-51. There were sizable increases in imports in the current season from other Western Hemisphere sources as well as from African and Near Eastern countries. This more than offset the decline in imports from the United States.

The French cotton industry has reduced its estimate of planned cotton imports during the 1951-52 season from about 1,450,000 to 1,270,000 bales, still 24 percent above 1950-51 imports of 1,023,000 bales. The industry had originally hoped to increase stocks to a 4-months' level at the end of the current season, but the shortage of foreign exchange in France, aggravated by the prevailing high prices of cotton, necessitated a revision in these plans.

Imports in the first quarter of 1951-52, although considerably above those in the same period of the preceding season, were still below the current level of consumption. During August through October 1951 consumption amounted to 328,000 bales, 43 percent above imports of 230,000 bales during the period and somewhat higher than the 296,000 bales consumed in the corresponding 3 months of 1950. Members of the trade expect consumption in 1951-52 to equal approximately the 1,205,000 bales consumed in 1950-51. Although retail sales of textiles in France are currently hampered by high prices, the trade expects military orders to offset any decline in civilian demand.

With consumption continuing above imports, stocks of cotton in France declined steadily throughout 1950-51 to 313,000 bales on August 1, 1951, only about a 3-months' supply at the current rate of consumption. For the same reason these stocks declined still further to 213,000 bales at the end of October 1951.

The short supply of United States cotton, resulting from the curtailed imports from this country in 1950-51, continues to prevail in France. Stocks of United States cotton amounted to 209,000 bales on August 1, 1950, representing about 42 percent of total stocks. Although consumption of United States cotton during 1950-51 amounted to only 46 percent of total consumption as compared to 66 percent during the 1949-50 season, stocks of American cotton on August 1, 1951, had decreased to 117,000 bales, only 38 percent of total stocks on that date. In the first quarter of 1951-52 consumption of United States cotton was reduced to 37 percent of total consumption, but was nevertheless above imports from this country resulting in a decrease in stocks of American cotton to 53,000 bales, only 25 percent of total stocks on October 31, 1951. The current unfavorable exchange position will make it difficult to import sufficient cotton from

the United States in 1951-52 both to meet consumption requirements during the season and to increase stocks as the industry would like to do.

FRANCE: Imports of raw cotton from major countries of origin;  
average 1934-38; annual 1948-49; 1949-50; 1950-51;  
August-October 1950 and 1951

Country of origin	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1				August-October	
	Average					
	1934-38	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1950	1951
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Mexico.....	0	0	0	29	0	39
United States.....	613	701	796	469	83	59
French Colonies...1/	35	128	104	127	15	37
Brazil.....	83	61	28	2/ 112	41	2/ 52
Peru.....3/	9	2	1	10	2	6
Turkey.....	4/	0	54	68	3	9
India and						
Pakistan.....	201	33	141	99	17	3
Egypt.....	222	154	202	109	8	24
Others.....	46	0	0	0	0	1
Total.....	1,209	1,079	1,326	1,023	169	230

1/ Four-year average. 2/ Brazil and Argentina. 3/ Three-year average.

4/ If any, included in other countries.

#### U. S. Foreign Service Reports.

#### FATS AND OILS

##### PARAGUAYAN PALM KERNEL OIL, PALM OIL AVAILABLE FOR EXPORT

Paraguay's Ministry of Commerce and Industry has indicated by Resolution 690 that as of January 4, 1952, surplus quantities of palm kernel oil and palm oil available for export amounted to 1,806 and 91 short tons, respectively, reports M. Gondra, American Embassy, Asuncion.

As palm kernel oil and palm oil are used extensively as a basic ingredient in the manufacture of soap in Paraguay, their distribution is controlled by the Government. Based on the needs of the local soap industry, it was established by the same resolution (690) that in addition to the above mentioned quantities, 903 tons of palm kernel oil and 320 tons of palm oil would be held as reserve for domestic consumption until April 30, 1952.



PHILIPPINE 1951 COPRA EXPORTS  
INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil, copra equivalent, in 1951 amounted to 882,444 long tons, about 10 percent above last year's total of 801,868 tons. This represents an increase of nearly 60 percent from prewar, although considerably less than the 1,005,300-ton record of 1947.

Approximately 50 percent of the total copra and coconut oil exports during 1951 came to the United States, compared with 67 percent of the 1950 shipments. European countries received 35 percent of the 1951 total, against 20 percent during 1950.

During the month of December exports of 53,744 tons of copra were distributed as follows: United States-36,724 (Atlantic 2,943, Gulf-3,987, Pacific-29,794); Canada-3,250; Belgium-4,423; Denmark-300; Germany-500; Italy-3,000; Netherlands-3,150; Sweden-700; Japan-197; and Syria-1,500 tons. Coconut oil shipments of 7,598 tons were destined to the United States-2,057; Belgium-576; Netherlands-2,735; Italy-1,388; and Singapore-842 tons.

Copra export prices were reported in mid-January 1951 at \$160 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific. Domestic buying prices per 100 kilograms in Manila ranged from 27.50 to 28.50 pesos (\$139.70 to \$144.80 per long ton) and in producing areas from 26 to 29 pesos (\$132.10 to \$147.35).

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC: Coconut oil exports by countries  
of destination, 1951 with comparisons

(Long tons)

Country	: Average : : 1935-39 :	: 1949 :	: 1950 :	: 1951 1/ :
<b>America:</b>				
United States.....	155,358	51,864	63,436	41,706
Canada.....	1,885	-	-	-
Cuba.....	290	-	-	-
Venezuela.....	-	-	300	448
<b>Africa:</b>				
South Africa.....	-	1,390	2,664	3,956
<b>Asia:</b>				
China.....	392	73	-	1,323
India.....	-	-	-	1,741
<b>Europe:</b>				
Western Germany.....	660	3,830	-	2,396
Italy.....	9	4,249	975	5,353
Netherlands.....	727	1,409	578	14,381
Belgium.....	-	572	483	3,486
Poland.....	-	260	718	-
<b>Others.....</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>2,327</b>
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>161,747</b>	<b>64,147</b>	<b>69,392</b>	<b>77,117</b>

1/ Preliminary.

American Embassy, Manila.



PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC: Copra exports by countries of destination,  
1951 with comparisons

(Long tons)

Country <u>1/</u>	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951 <u>2/</u>
<u>America:</u>				
U. S. ....	206,801	375,071	438,989	376,448
Canada .....	0	13,900	21,500	26,300
Colombia .....	0	4,000	8,436	28,629
Mexico .....	7,260	0	0	0
Venezuela .....	0	1,133	28,224	11,800
<u>Africa:</u>				
Egypt .....	1,271	0	0	0
South Africa .....	0	2,198	500	3,972
<u>Asia:</u>				
Japan .....	1,047	6,075	28,737	7,016
Israel .....	0	4,974	10,000	7,000
<u>Europe:</u>				
Belgium .....	10	7,650	32,579	62,902
Denmark .....	6,025	16,085	0	20,100
France .....	24,589	23,757	8,165	16,724
Western Germany .....	7,309	28,510	2,893	5,130
Italy .....	4,079	17,830	33,504	37,230
Netherlands .....	28,415	10,850	44,306	94,115
Norway .....	91	8,000	14,000	12,000
Poland .....	0	1,500	0	0
Sweden .....	4,183	7,600	8,500	17,000
Switzerland .....	0	1,100	1,500	1,900
<u>Others</u> .....	8,758	26,380	9,889	3/ 31,770
Total .....	299,838	556,613	691,722	760,036

1/ Declared destination      2/ Preliminary

3/ Includes 19,540 tons shipped to Guam

American Embassy, Manila

FRENCH WEST AFRICA REQUESTS  
PEANUT PRICE GUARANTEE

The Conseil General of Senegal recently addressed a motion to the French Prime Minister as well as to the Presidents du Conseil of the Senate and of the French Union asking that they do everything possible to protect the price of peanuts in Senegal, according to an official press release, published in "Paris-Dakar," December 26, reports W.W. Birge, Jr., American Consulate General, Dakar. For some weeks the Government General of Senegal has been concerned lest the low c.i.f. peanut prices in France, coupled with higher freight rates and increased local taxes would result in lower prices than foreseen for the peanut growers in French West Africa.

The motion asked especially that: (1) peanut prices in Senegal be brought into line with world prices; (2) measures be taken to stabilize the price should there be need during the peanut marketing season; and (3) the price of 20 CFA francs per kilogram (5.18 cents per pound) for unshelled peanuts be guaranteed to the producer.

The marketing of Senegal's 1951 peanut crop (commercial production now estimated at 485,000 short tons) is slow in getting under way, principally because producers in the back country who were offered 16.5 francs a kilo (4.28 cents) have been holding back in hopes of obtaining the full 20 CFA francs which the local Government formerly indicated they would receive. Moreover, in the growing areas near the border of Gambia, farmers are selling their crop in British territory where they benefit from the higher (fixed Government) price there.

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NOTE:

Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 1-52, "Mediterranean Basin Olive Oil Production Abundant," January 11, 1952 is available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. This is a more detailed statement than the summary under the same title published in Foreign Crops and Markets, December 24, 1951.



LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS**MEXICAN GOVERNMENT DECREES  
FREE MARKET FOR MEAT**

By a Presidential decree in mid-December a free market for meat was established throughout Mexico, with the abolishment of the Meat Supply Commission which has been carrying out direct control over the supply of beef in the Federal District. The Meat Supply Commission was originally created by a Decree dated July 19, 1948.

Also included was a decree establishing a new National Committee on Meat Prices and Distribution. This committee is charged with vigilance over price conditions of meat throughout the country. Nevertheless, it is intended that the principle of free competition will prevail in the distribution and marketing of meat with the obligation on the part of cattlemen and butchers to observe ceiling prices established in their respective areas.

The new committee is to be composed of the Undersecretary of National Economy who will act as chairman of the group which is to include the Undersecretaries of the Ministries of the Treasury, Communications, and Public Works, and Agriculture and Animal Industry, as well as the Secretary-General of the Federal District and representatives of the National Railways of Mexico and the National Federation of Cattlemen.

Functions that the new committee will perform include the conducting of national surveys of cattle supply and demand conditions with the purpose of being able to recommend price ceilings for the sale of cattle, meat, meat products, and hides. It will also recommend export quotas for cattle and livestock production; recommendations to the respective agencies concerning the transportation and movement of livestock and meat, export and import duties on cattle, meat, and hides, as well as recommendations when necessary concerning subsidies to regulate price conditions of the above mentioned items.

**BOLIVIA REQUESTS BIDS FOR  
POWDERED MILK**

A Bolivian Government call for bids for powdered milk appeared in the La Paz newspapers on January 11, according to officials of the American Embassy.

The desired supplies for the second half of 1952 amount to 2,225,000 kilograms (4,960,350 pounds). In a similar call for bids in October 1951 the Ministry of National Economy listed specifications as follows: that butterfat content be 28 percent and that the milk be supplied in 1, 2½ and 5 pound tins. The implementation of awards on the current call for bids is likely to be contingent upon the allocation of the requisite dollar exchange.



## ARGENTINE WOOL MARKET MORE ACTIVE

The Argentine wool market showed a bit of activity in early January, responding to limited United States demand for coarse wool, reportedly to be used in speciality goods for military contracts, according to C. A. Boonstra, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Most of the sales were second-clip wools at \$.58 to \$.61 per pound, greasy basis c & f Boston. A few sales of B. A. fleeces were reported at \$.70.

The market tone in general remained dull with neither buyers nor sellers interested in large-scale trade at these prices. Trade in apparel wools was confined to local mills at prices 30 percent or more above the equivalent in export markets.

Producers continued to hold firmly to the current clip of both coarse and fine wools in spite of their increasing needs for cash. Another factor reducing trade has been the extreme thinness of the market. When holders agree to sell at United States offers, for example, the expected volume fails to develop and frequently the prices tend to drop further.

Argentine customs authorities are continuing their policy of refusing export clearances on wools sold at prices considered unreasonably low, but are showing some flexibility in administering the policy. Exports of second-clip coarse wool have been cleared at \$.58 c & f, slightly below the announced basic price of \$.60.

Shipments of wool during November 1951, according to the Buenos Aires Herald, were about 3 million pounds. The principal destination was the United States, accounting for about 2 million pounds. A year ago, the November shipments were about 15 million pounds. The cumulative total for October-November 1951 is about 3.7 million pounds.

## URUGUAY'S WOOL MARKET QUIET IN DECEMBER

The wool market in Uruguay in December remained quiet with only small lots transacted. Prices for super fine crossbreeds were about \$.71 per pound. Super crossbreeds \$.69 per pound and average crossbreeds, nominal. Sales during the month to the United States amounted to 239 bales of new-clip wool. Exports for the season (October through December 1951) amounted to 7,446 bales made up chiefly of old-clip wool and 1,924 bales of tops. Of the total 3,461 bales were exported to the United States. For the same period last year, 61,529 bales were exported with 47,656 bales destined for the United States.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDSU. S. RICE EXPORTS  
INCREASE

United States rice exports during November totaled 1,915,000 bags (100 pounds) in terms of milled rice compared with 819,000 bags in the same month of 1950. Heavy exports in recent weeks have resulted in a total for the first 4 months of the 1951-52 marketing season (August-July) of 5,947,000 bags, or 37 percent more than in the corresponding period of a year earlier. Exports to Asia during the period increased to more than 2,850,000 bags, or nearly one-half of the total trade.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries,  
November 1951, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	: August-July		: August-November:		November	
	: 1937-38 :	: 1950-51 :	: 1950 :	: 1951 2/ :	: 1950 :	: 1951 2/ :
	: 1941-42 :					
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bags	: bags	: bags	: bags	: bags	: bags
Switzerland . . . . .	: 41	: 89	: 66	: 3	: 9	: 1
Greece . . . . .	: 64	: 295	: 196	: 164	: 148	: 84
Belgium and Luxembourg . . . . .	: 66	: 162	: 159	: 1	: 2	: 3/
Other Europe . . . . .	: 257	: 12	: 10	: 1	: 3	: 3/
Total . . . . .	: 428	: 558	: 431	: 169	: 162	: 86
Cuba . . . . .	: 2,750	: 6,965	: 3,448	: 2,380	: 567	: 743
Canada . . . . .	: 194	: 381	: 130	: 225	: 46	: 100
Venezuela . . . . .	: 20	: 326	: 44	: 172	: 28	: 5
British West Indies . . . . .	: 3/	: 23	: 14	: 47	: 2	: 1
Indonesia . . . . .	: 4/	: 9	: 3	: 1,044	: 0	: 93
Japan . . . . .	: 4/	: 326	: 190	: 770	: 1	: 561
Korea . . . . .	: 4/	: 271	: 0	: 1,036	: 0	: 307
Other countries . . . . .	: 190	: 232	: 92	: 104	: 13	: 19
Total . . . . .	: 3,582	: 9,091	: 4,352	: 5,947	: 819	: 1,915

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent.

2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ If any, included in other countries.

Bureau of the Census.

BURMA'S RICE EXPORTS INCREASE  
SLIGHTLY: PRODUCTION UP

Burma's exports of rice during the January-November 1951 period totaled 2,476 million pounds of milled rice, an increase of 3 percent from 2,397 million pounds during the corresponding period of 1950. November shipments of 132 million pounds were exported to (million pounds): India 60; Japan 19; Malaya 18; United Kingdom 13; Persian Gulf Ports 10; Indonesia 6; other countries 6.



Evidence points increasingly towards a 1951-52 rice crop larger than that of last year. The first official forecast of harvested acreage published on December 8 is 9,583,000 acres compared with 9,264,000 acres in 1950-51, and weather conditions have been more favorable for production than last year.

#### BRAZIL'S RICE SURPLUS SMALLER IN 1952

The exportable surplus of rice from Brazil's new harvest (March-May) is estimated at around 200 million pounds of milled rice, or about one-half the exports from the 1950-51 crop. The principal reasons for the expected decline are a reduction in rice acreage and the December 28, 1951, decree which authorized the Ministry of Agriculture to mix as much as 12 percent of other grain flours, including rice, with wheat flour in order to cut wheat imports and increase the consumption of domestically produced grains.

Present prospects for the harvest of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil's principal exporting State, are about the same as 1950-51. It is estimated that the same acreage was planted and the crop has proceeded normally with weather favorable so far. Rio Grande do Sul farmers are continuing to plant rice at the same high level, since the Federal Government is interested in rendering financial help to the Institute by (1) guaranteeing a remunerative minimum price to producers and (2) assisting in the disposal of exportable supplies.

Exports of milled and broken rice from January through August 1951, the latest period for which statistics are available, were 278 million pounds shipped to the following countries (million pounds): the United Kingdom 84; Peru 77; British West Indies 20; Germany 18; Canada 18; Senegal 16; Bolivia 11; Colombia 6; Liberia 4; Venezuela 2; and other countries 22. Nearly 60 percent was exported from the State of Rio Grande do Sul and 40 percent from the State of Sao Paulo.





